WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1890.

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL£2,000,000

· LONDON: Head Office......40, Threadneedle Street. West End Office......25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONKY, ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, ISSUES LEAVERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS : Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance. GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager.

HONGKONS AND SHANGHAL BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL\$7,500,000. RESERVE FUND 4,600,000. RESERVE LIABILITY OF } 7,500,000. PROPRIETORS

COURT OF DIRECTORS :--CHAIRMAN-H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN-J. S. MOSES, Esq. S.C.MICHAELSEN, Esq. T. E. DAVIRS, Esq. Hon. A. P. McEwen. W. H. FORBES, Esq. L. Porsnecker, Esq. H. Hoppius, Esq. D. R. SASSOON, Esq. Hon. J. J. KESWICK. A. McConachie, Esq.

> CHIEF MANAGER HONGKONG-T. JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-JOHN WALTER, Esq. LONDON BANKERS-LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG-INTEREST ALLOWED. IN CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent, per Annum on the da ly balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum. For Smonths, 4 per Cent. per Annum. For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum. LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted." DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

RULES

OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS. BANK.

.-THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING GORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong, Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3 : SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. 2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500

in any one year. 3.-DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, havine thoo, or more, at their credit may at their aption transfer the same to the HONG-KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at a per cent, per annum interest. 4. - INTEREST at the rate of 31 % per ann in will be allowed to Depositors on their daily halances.

5.-EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal, Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and herinning of July. 6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business

of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China. 7. - WITHDRAWÄLS may be made on demand. but the personal attendance of the

Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PARS-BOOK, are FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION. T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hangkong, 13 h May, 1890

GRIFFITH'S

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, No, 2, Duddell Street, (Between the New Oriental Bank, and Mr. Lammert's Auction Rooms), Entrance from Duddell Street or Ice House St.

AR. GRIFFITH'S STUDIO is open daily IVI from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. for producing First-class PHOTOGRAPIHC PORTRAITURE in all the Newest styles. Views of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, with choice illustrations of Chinese life and character, always ready.

Portraits enlarged to life size and painted in Oils or Water Colours by, First-class Artists. Miniatures on Ivory, and all kinds of

reproductions. Hongkong, and April 1800,

SURGEON DENTIST, No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE,

Consultation free. Hongkong, 7th March, 1890.

Untimations.

BY APPOINTMENT.

S. WATSON & CO., LD. (Established A.D. 1841)."

THE HONGKONG

DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS. ANALYTICAL. FAMILY, DISPENSING, and GENERAL CHEMISTS.

PERFUMERS. PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETORS. SEEDSMEN. WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

CIGAR IMPORTERS, &c., &c. Manufacturers of AERATED WATERS By Steam Machinery.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES. Apparatus, Chemicals, and Materials of all kinds suitable for Amateurs and Professionals. at Moderate Prices.

We bee to state that we import Drugs. Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best description only—no other quality is kept in

Our long experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade, and the best sources of supply, enable us to purchase direct from the Producers on the very best terms, and thus ive us an advantage which enables us to offer. our constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all our Specialities as compared with similar articles sold elsewhere We wish it to be clearly understood that

our prices cannot be beaten by any other firm in the Colony; and we trust it will soon become venerally known that, quality for quality, our charges all round compare favourably with local rates and in most instances with those vuling at home.

Experienced qualified English Assistants ONLY are embloyed in the preparation and dispensing of Medicines.

GOODS FOR COAST PORTS Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order. Most setticles can now be sent by the local Parcel Post. All retail orders of the value of five dollars and unwards are sent freight or postage paid. Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LD. THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY. HONGKONG.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS. A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI, 24. Nankin Road.

BOTICA INGLEZA, MANILA, Escolta, 14.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON, Canal Road,

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW. THE DISPENSARY HANKOW. THE DISPENSARY, TIENTSIN.

LONDON OFFICE. 166, Fenchurch Street, E.C. Hongkong, 16th April, 1800

建设

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

NFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from South Shore Battery, Stone Cutters' Island, from the 2nd to 16th June, between the hours of 6.30 A.M. and to A.M. daily (Sundays excepted). The line of fire will be in a South Westerly

direction from the Battery. All Ships, Junks, and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command, W. M. DEANE. Acting Colonial Secretary. Colonial Secretary's Office,

Hongkong, 29th May, 1892. NOTICE

DOARD and RESIDENCE for a Gentleman, D with a private family occupying detached, airy house on the Caine Road. Apply in the first instance to

c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 30th May, 1800.

WANTED. TWO full-sized ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES complete, with Balls, Cues, etc., One AMERICAN TABLE, complete.

w. s. marten, 2, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1800. WANTED TO PURCHASE.

NE second-hand ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE and One FRENCH CAROM TABLE, with Balls, Cues, etc., etc. Send Particulars to G. D. S..

clo Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong 31st May, 1800.

THE PUNIOM AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Fourth Ordinary Half-yearly MEET I 'ING of SHAR, HOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office. No. 9. Queen's Road Central, on MONDAY, the 16th of June, 1890, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th September, 1889. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED

from the 3rd to 16th June, 1890, both days inclusive.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1890,

Intimations.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

HAVE JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER LARGE STOCK OF

BOY'S SAILOR HATS latest styles. GIRL'S SAILOR HATS do. INFANT'S WASHING HATS.

LADIES' STRAW HATS and BONNETS made up in any style on the shortest notice. ___ PARIS MILLINERY IN GREAT VARIETY. -

A large assortment of LADIES' BATHING DRESSES, BATHING CAPS. BATH GOWNS, etc., etc.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD. (Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ld.) Hongkong, 31st May, 1890.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

USTON MUSICAL BOXES. Phœnix : Symphonium 🕟 Baby Organs. New Pianos by Collard and Collard. Violins, Banjos, Guitars. Banjo Music and Strings. Musical Photo Albums. Albums for Cabinets only. Postage Stamp Albums.

| Fancy Photo Screens and Folding Albums. New French Framed Pictures.

Large selection of New Beading for Framing and Frames made any size at reasonable Travelling Trunks.

Large selection of New, Tennis, Bats, Balls and Tennis Racquet Bags. Sweet Caporal Cigarettes.

W. BREWER. HONGKONG HOTEL

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1290

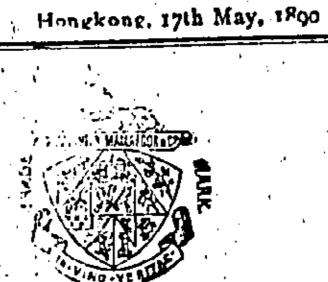
STOCK TAKING SALE.

REDUCED PRICES.

DRESS SUITS from \$20. LINEN, DRILL and DUCK SUITS. FLANNEL, SERGE and MERINO. FRENCH CAMBRIC printed SHIRTING.

ONLY. ROPICAL TWEED COATS & pants, \$13.50 | Waterproof COATS & Inverness CAPES from \$5. Leggings and over SHOES. English-made BOOTS and SHOES. UMBRELLAS, Summer UNDERCLOTHING in all materials, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c

ROBERT LANG & Co.



ESTD. 1864.

SHERRIES-Pale, Gold, and Brown.

PORTS-Specially Selected Vintages. CLARETS A very choice and large selection from \$3.50 @ \$70

HOCKS-BURGUNDIES-CHAMPAGNES.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALE AND STOUT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong-19, Queen's Road.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND SUMMER DELICACIES. Tonglish-Cured Bacon and York Hams. Inglish and American Cheese. Gorgonzola and Roquefort Cheese. Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits and Plumcakes.

Van Houten's Cocoa, De Jongh's Cocoa. Paysander Tongues.

Chambertin, Haut Sauterne, Chateau Larose Margaux, Medoc. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s special blene

Cutler Palmer's "Pall Mall" Whisky & Invalid

Teacher's Highland Cream and our usua stock of Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c. Stower's Lime Juice Cordial and Syrup. Regular supplies of the Japan Brewery Co.'s Cherry Brandy, Cherry Cordial, Ginger Wine. Light Beer. Napier Johnstone's Whisky, square bottles.

LANE CRAWFORD&COX

Hongkong, 29th May, 1890. KELLY & WALSH, LD

JUST LANDED.

SWEET CAPORALS. KINNEY'S STRAIGHT CUTS. FULL DRESS STRAIGHT CUTS

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1990

HE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong, and the Coast Ports, that he will OPEN THE MARINE HOTEL, on or about the 1st May. THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya, West, opposite the Old P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels-the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well Ventilated and well Furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons. The DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour. The TABLE D'HOTE will be supplied with the best the market can provide.
The BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and will be fitted up in

aperior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES. WINE and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied. The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction. P.M. precisely. Visiting Companions are JAS, EDWARDS, Proprietor. cordially invited.

Hongkong, 21st Match, 1890.

Intimations.

THE LABUK PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE First Ordinary General MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Hangkong Hotel, TO-MORROW, the 5th of June, 1800, at 2.30 P.M. for the presentation of the Report of the General Managers" and Account to 30th April, 1890, and the transaction of any other business that can competently be brought before an Ordinary General Meeting. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th instant, to the 5th June, both days inclusive.

TURNER & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 27th May, 1890.

NOTICE OF CALL.

THE BORNEO HOTEL AND STORES COMPANY, LIMITED.

TOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST CALL of Ten Dillars her Share in this Company is payable at the Office of the China-Borneo Company, Limited, Sandakan or Hong. kong, on the 15th day of June, 1800, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent, per Annum will be charged.

By Order of the Directors, CECIL FABRIS, Secretary.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION. THE KWOON KWAN YEEN CHAL-

LENGE CUPS, value \$200 and \$100

respectively. Also two Consolation Cups value \$100 each. The 2nd Stage of the Tenth Competition will take place on SATURDAY next, the 7th inst.,

This Closes the Competition for these Cups, and other arrangements will be made to continue the weekly practice. C. VIVIAN LADDS,

Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 2nd June 1800

THE MACAO BATH-HOUSES. MR. T. J. COLLACO, in again establishing the Bath-houses at Macao for the summer season, respectfully solicits the patronage of the Foreign Communities of Hongkong and Canton, who, as occasional visitors, desire to enjoy a course of sea-bathing under the best possible circumstances. The accommodation has been made as comfortable and complete as circumstances will allow, and the charges are, as last year, fixed at a most moderate tariff.

A Bar will be one of the features of the establishment, where refreshments can be obtained at very low rates. The Bath-houses will be opened from the 18th

inst. until the 30th September. SUBSCRIPTION: For each person (for the season)\$1.00 Married couples 2.00

Families..... 3.00 Single bath, (towels, etc., included)... 0.30 THEOBALD J. COLLACO. Macao, 16th May, 1892. DRITISH "MERCANTILE MARINE

OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG. This Association is formed for :-I.—The purpose of counteracting influences that are, and for a very long time have

been, acting against the interests of officers of the British Mercantile II.—To watch over and guard the interests of its members.

III.—To maintain the proper dignity of the profession. N.B.—PUBLIC MEETINGS of this Association will be held at 8.30 P.M., every TUES-DAY, and FRIDAY, at No. 2, HIGH STREETthe temporary quarters—until further notice.

All Masters and Officers are cordially invited By direction of the Committee.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1800. NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply and contract for TEAK, and Manila and Borneo TIMBER suitable for Piers, Wharves, Ship and House-building, Railway Sleepers and Carriages, Furniture, &c. MOLAVE, ARANGA, and BILLIAN resist the attacks of the Sea-

worm and White Ant. Timber sawn to Specification either at Ports of Shipment or at the Bowrington Sawmills, Hongkong. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1890. HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAL

REGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand. L MALLORY. Hongkong 24th June 1881.

MARTEN, ARTISTIC DECORATOR,

2, DUDDELL STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, oth April, 1890.

Masonic. ST. JOHN

No. 618, S.C. REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS HALL, Zerland Street, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 8 for 8.30, P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

of hongkong,

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1890. HONGKONG,

No. 218, S.C. NADJOURNED CONVOCATION will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 8 for 8.30 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1800.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, PICTURES, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 7th June, 1890, commencing at 2.30 p.m. sharp, at his Sale-Rooms, Duddell Street, (the property of gentlemen leaving the Colony). A QUANTITY OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

comprising:-Black & Gold' DRAWING ROOM SUITE, Green Roman SATIN COVERED BLACK-WOOD TABLES, BRONZES, PAINTINGS, PIANO by BROADWOOD, English-made, WRIT-ING DESKS, COPYING PRESS, MANTEL

MIRROR, etc. FXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, MOROCCO COVERED DINING ROOM SUITE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, DINNER and DESSERT SERVICES, a selection of fine ELECTRO PLATED WARE. GLASS and PLATED WARE, BRONZES and

ORNAMENTS, etc. BEDSTEADS, MARBLE-TOP WASHING STANDS, and DRESSING TABLES, Ladies WARDROBES, PLATE GIASS DOOR, PLAIN WARDROBES. ICE CHEST, COOKING STOVE, SEDAN CHAIRS, BICYCLES

Some VALUABLE BOOKS on Engineering Science, etc., belonging to the late A. WAGNER.

The above will be on view on Friday TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 4th June 1800

Fonsignees. OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take mmediate delivery of their Goods from along-

ONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship

"GAELIC"

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk

and expense. CHAS. D. HARMAN,

Unsurances.

Hongkong, 2nd June. 1800

STANDARD SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM-X7HEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fall to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policyholder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,000,000; and all modern features consistent

with safety have been adopted. ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY OF

LONDON. THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

Agents. Hongkong, 12th April, 1890. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG. THE Undersigned having been appointed

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.,

Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

LIFE at Current Rates.

ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON. THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are pre-pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. GENERAL NOTICE. THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,

(LIMITED.) CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, \$833,333-33-RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Lo Yeur Moon, Esq. LEE SING, Esq. Lou Teo Shun, Esq.

MANAGER.-HO AMEL ARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken IVI at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST. Hongkong, 17th December, 1885.

NOTICE. THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000: The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS St CURRENT RATES ON GOODS &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies. **WOO LIN YUEN**

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st Vebruary, 1881.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA. LIMITED, CHEMISTS.

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS. WINE & SPIRIT IMPORTERS.

CHAMPAGNE LEMOINE, CUVEE ROYALE.

We are sole Agents in China for the sale of this splendid wine. It is supplied regularly to the households of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, to most of the leading Clubs in London and the provinces, and is also largely

patronized at the military and naval stations at

home and abroad. It is a Champagne of the highest character, absolutely natural, without either artificial sweetness or dryness, and we can confidently recommend a trial to all judges of good wine. Per Case i dozen qts. \$22 ; per bottle \$2.

(Telephone No. 60.)

, , 2 , , , \$13; n , n \$1.

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 20th May, 1800



A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841. MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY is replete with the best Machinery, embodying all the latest improvements in the trade.

WATERS.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water-supply, to secure which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying us with 3,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in a position to compete in quality with the best English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout. LARGE BOMBAY

"SODAS We continue to supply large bottles' as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the

ordinary size. COAST PORT ORDERS. whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order. Counterfoil Order Books supplied on applica-

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG, And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock :--PURE AERATED WATERS SODA WATER LEMONADE

POTASH WATER SELTZER WATER LITHIA WATER SARSAPARILLA WATER TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE GINGERADE. No Credit given for bottles that look dirty,

or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of Containing Acrated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED, Hongkong, China, and Manila.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Honghong Tolograph" and not to the Editor. Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff. Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for

publication; but as evidence of good faith. Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for Insertion in that day's issue not later than Three o'Clock so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application. The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central, Exchange is No. 1.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. Bubecribers to The Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

Hongkong, Wednesday, June 4, 1890.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK IN MANILA.

A couple of months ago a Senor Regidon, partner in the firm of Jurano & Co., favored the Press of the Far East and the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank with what purported to be a dispassionate and accurate account of the mysterious litigation in which the Manila branch of our great local Bank has been for so long involved. That account, if uncontradicted, was possibly calculated to seriously injure public confidence in the policy of the Bank, but that it has not, up to now, evoked the authoritative refutation it merited is due, so sense of respect for etiquette in matters still sub judice. We question, however, whether fifty people in this colony know how the

irritating legal tape-worm was originally. evolved. So far as we can gather, it was in this way: —On the fall of the once powerful firm of Russell, Sturgis & Co., about 1875, the Bank started a branch in Manila. The first agent was entrusted with a power of attorney, drawn up by Mr. T. C. HAYLLAR, Q.C., at that time the leading member of the Hongkong bar, and for many years a prominent figure in our local legal circles. It might have been expected that, emanating from such experienced and reliable hands, the document would have been flawless. But" it was not. Even lawyers, Q. C's, not excepted, are not always infallible. Still, until 1884 it was facitly accepted by the Spanish authorities as perfectly valid, and in the few unimportant matters in which the Bank was involved in the law courts no question of legal status arose. In 1885, however, the powers of the document were seriously challenged. The Court of Directors sent over new and more comprehensive powers, and no immediate trouble ensued; but some eighteen months later, an action for very heavy damages was brought by a Spanish firm-Jurano & Co., of Manila and London. This firm, it is authoritatively stated, was anonymous—the sleeping partners, if any of them ever slept, were unknown, and although Regidor of Manila and Regipor of London were members of the concern, the nominal heads in Manila were a no doubt most excellent German and a very worthy Indian. These parties had for years been doing an extensive business with the Bank, and had obtained loans amounting to several hundreds of thousands of dollars on alleged bond fide securities. The Manager of the Manila branch suddenly found out that these securities were practically worthless and it is even reported, although we cannot youch for the truth of this, that fraudulent signatures had been 'used on bills of lading deposited, and even the very deed of partnership in the firm was discovered to be bogus. He at once threw Junabo and Co. into bankruptcy, and criminally prosecuted the Indian manager; the other partner, the enterprising German children were knocked overboard gentleman, having taken a convenient voyage, doubtless for the benefit of his health The unknown partners at once instituted counter proceedings against the Bank charging that institution with all kinds of offences, from forgery to petty larceny, and claiming the insignificant sum of \$500,000, as damages. The Bank Directors naturally resisted such a monstrous claim, and were in a measure exculpated; but their great difficulty was to overcome the objection raised to their legal right defend themselves in a Spanish Court. JURADO, & Co.'s lawyer contended that the Manager's power of attorney did not empower him to represent the Bank in litigation—which we believe it actually did not, owing to Mr. HAYLLAR's extraordinary oversight -and 'so, regarded legally, the Bank had no locus standi, and was in the unenviable position of not only having lost the hundreds of thousands of dollars lent to Jurano & Co., but also of being sued for about \$500,000 more, for alleged "loss of partners' profits, salary of staff," and all sorts of ridiculous things, without being allowed to even deny, much less disprove, these absurd allegations, And the delicate task of elucidating such an involved matter was entrusted in the first instance to an Indian. -an acting Justice of the Peacel By his orders the Bank's premises in Manila were seized as security for the amount JURADO & Co, claimed, and it was only when the sum of \$328,000 in hard cash had been carted away from the Bank's treasury, locked up in a Spanish bank, and the receipt, deposited with the Court, that the premises were released. The money, even to-day, is lying in the Spanish bank, and without a cent of interest accruing. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank protested, but the Indian judge was inexorable, refusing even to allow an appeal against his

v. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank will really begin. Having given Senor Regipos the full benefit of our columns, we have considered it only fair to simply sketch, as briefly as possible, what we can learn unofficially respecting the actual position of the Bank's affairs in Manila m this deplorable business, cism until a more favorable and fitting opportunity. And when that time comes, we are reliably informed, to the Bank's as come it must; we shall ask the Court of Directors to explain certain, statements made and promises publicly given, all of which have been ruthlessly upset by the

embargo. The Directors were recently

able, however, to induce a higher Court

to order this Solomon of the Philippines

of the appeal will come on in a few days.

The higher Court may order the return

of the dollars to the Bank, and then-it

would seem that the case Jurado and Co.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE British steamship Highfield arrived at Nagasaki on Saturday the 24th ulto., from Cardiff, with a cargo of 3,000 tons of coal for the British Naval coal depot.

MR. J. C. Foster, late chief officer of the China Navigation Co.'s new steamer Kweiyang, has been appointed to the command of that vessel, vice Captain Barnes, who returns to England.

THE Toxai Shimbun, which our readers will remember was lat ly concerned in an action for an alleged libel on certain members of the Tokyo City Assembly, has ceased publication.

MESSRS. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the Ocean Steamship! Co.'s steamer Prometheus, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday morning, and is due on the 9th inst.

MR. EDISON has rent one of his phonographs to be presented to the Emperor of Japan. This will probably he his Majesty's first practical acquaintance with one of the most remarkable inventions of the nineteenth century.

FORTY-TWO sailors and marines of the U.S.S. Monocacy and Swalara went on the spree at Shanghai on May 26th, but nothing serious happened. A few "drupks" and incapables were haled before the United States Consul General, and that was all the damage.

it is stated that the Islands are suffering from a plague of rats, which are destroying the cocoa- | Society, were read and unanimously accepted nut plantations. The islanders are treating the rats to a diet of rice, powdered with plaster-of. it was decided, should be printed and paris. When the rat drinks after eating, the plaster hardens and the rat becomes useless.

CAPT. " FRED " WALLACE, an old China coaster and for some past the popular commander of the Canadian Preific liner Parthia, has assume command of the China Navigation Co.'s steame Kweiyang. The Kweiyang left Shanghai fo Swatow on the 29th May, with a pontoon n tow. for the use of the C. N. Co.'s vessels at the

.THE Hyogo News hears on good authority that the only dimage sustained by the Ulysses b the storm of the 17th and 18th ult was the washing away of the deck-houses; otherwise the ves el remains in the same condition. On the 21st and 2 and part of the salved cargo was sold by auction at Hyogo, and realized about \$23,000, and much yet remains.

Our Korean correspondent writes under date 11th ulto.:—" Everything here seems to be quiet -perhaps too much so. It may be the calm before the storm. In view of the strong Russo-American under-current in Korean politics the present calm leads one to the belief that present prospects and latent possibilities do not favour hopes of long continued peace."

A COLUSION occurred about half past four o'cleck. on Monday afternoon, off Nam Shan, between the British stermship Namyong, 984 tons, and a Chinese jank, with the result that the junk was very b dly damaged and three her and drowned. The Namyong stopped and picked up the survivors, two men and one woman, and carried them on with her. The Namyong left here on the 1st instant for Sugon under charter to Chinese. She is commanded by W. J. Wooldedge. Presumably the captain will be g bac, the survivers when he returns from Sug in about a firthight hence,

THE Straits Independent, published in Penang, had the following "explanation" in a recent issue :- We regret that, notwithstanding our most trenuous endeavours, we have not been able to publish our paper on Wednesday Inst. All our efforts to secure the services of a few compositors have met with failure. At first we were inclined to attribute this to an absence of unemployed hands; but we have since become aware of the existence of a conspiracy to hamper us in the publication of our paper, and we have had to place the matter in the hands of the Superintendent of Police. In the meantime we have taken effectual means to secure ourselves against the machinati as of the dastardly clique, and we expect that we shall shortly be provided with a new staff of men and be enabled to publish our paper regularly.

THE loss of a torpedo in Japanese waters by the British man-of-war Severn will be recollected, and also that a reward of yen 100 was offered for its recovery. The torpedo, which was a Whitehead, was supposed to have been lost between Wada and Sump, and ever since then many fishermen have been on the look-out for it. each tager to obtain the 100 year. At last, on the 4 h ult., at about eight o'clock in the morning, it was accidentally found off Noda-mura, but it was of such a size that no less than 54 fishermen were r quired to haul in the net in which it was entangled. On landing it at Kobethe police took charge of it and formally handed it over to the Imteriouse, which happened to be at that port. The reward of yen 100 was at once forwarded to the Kencho, where it was distributed

among the 54 fishermen who helped pull it in. THREE Chinamen, the lessees of 30 Upper Station Street, were brought before Mr. Robinson this morning charged with gambling. transpired in evidence that the house in question was one of those houses where coolies of the lowest class congregate together for the purp se of staking their small, albeit hard-carned, wages His Worship, in passing sentence, stated that these low gaming houses undoubtedly did mo e real injury than the swell "fantan" shops and that the law was so devised as to prevent, as far as possible, the existence of gambling houses in the colony for, granting that they became non-existent, it was reasonable conclude that gambling would be reduced to a minimum. In this case he would punish the prisoners by causing them to be imprisoned arbitrary and altogether unnecessary for three months with hard labour without the option of a fine, which, in such cases was not allowed by the local legislature. Mr. Robinson may be quite right, but we would ask him what are local so-called Chinese clubs but gambling to grant leave to appeal, and the hearing "hells" sub rosa ? "Club law," of some kind. appears to be wanted in Hongkong.

Thus our Shanghai morning contemporary of the 30th ulto: "Now that the Peiho abreast of Tientsin has greatly silted up, steamers have to oad and discharge at the Nine Forts, and at this spot there is an organised gang of thieves who board the steamers and steal all they can, hearing the splash, went to see what was the freight. boat. Although the current was strong, he Moyune Landon Landon so p.m. soth May .. 4.100 tous & succeeded in capturing the property, and the thleves made off, but the officer nearly lost his Mex. cents per picul, nominal; Newchwang to life, his clothes so encumbering him that it was Amoy 22 Mexicents per picul, nominal difficult for him to swim. He called out for Nagasaki to Shanghal, \$1.10 per ton of coal assistance, and was fortunately heard, and a nett, for both steamers and sailing vessels. boat being sent he was taken on board, as was | Settlements during the fortilight :- Nil. No | Tobacco Crop 1890...... I also the bale of piece goods,"

Bay, at 5.45 p.m. to morrow.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. courteously informs us that the steamship Clyde, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 4 p.m. yesterday.

MR. JOHN MCLEAN, interpreter of the United States Consulate at Kanagawa (Yokohama), has been telegraphically instructed from Washington to act as Deputy Consul-General.

THE Nagasaki Rising Sun says it is reported that the German steamer Hever has been chartered for three months on Korean account, to run coastwise between Chemulpo and out ports, for \$3 350 a month. A good chart or that we should say. --

Wg find this in the N. C. Daily News:-"Dr. Stuebel, who has just been appointed to succeed Dr. Focke, was German Consul at Apia, Samoa, between 1884 and 1887; he was then sent as Consul-General to Copenhagen, and was then in Foreign Office at Berlin, whence he returned to Apia a year ago. We hear that he will be a decided acquisition to society in Shangbai."

AT a general meeting of the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association, held at the Victoria Hotel on Monday night, all the British coasting and mail steamship companies were represented. The Rules of the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association of Australia, which were passed with amendments at the last meeting of the by the new members present. These rules, reely circulated amongst members forthwith as also the membership cards, which were specially designed to facilitate the unlimited enrolment of British certificated officers in all parts of the world. That the Hongkong Association should form friendly alliances with al kindred British associations, was another resoluion unanimously agreed to,

THE N. C. Daily News says :—" A very forcibl will ten note in the Hongkong Telegroph, beginning "Where is Oscar Brandt?" leads to the supposition that Mr. Brandt is no longer a resident of that colony." Our contemporary is quite right in its supposition-Oscar is no longer a leading orname it of this Island of Fragrant Streams; in fact he left so suddenly-in order to avoid the all-conquering arm of Mr. Bailiff Howell—that he quite forgot to send us bis P. P. C. card. He forgot a good deal more, which we may have to handle very seriously later on. And since Mr. Brandt departed for regions unknown his furniture and fixings, even including his safe, containing the record of his brilliant but fleeting career as a gigantic share trafficker, have been sold at public auction by order of the Supreme Court. Oscar thought he was infallible, a sort of second-hand "joss," and he only found out what a mistake he had made when it was too

THE Nagasaki Express of May 28th says that the Government mud dredger made a very lucky haul off Deshima the previous Wednesday bringing up a box of specie which is supposed to have been lying buried in the mud at the boltom of the bay for over twenty years.' The box was dropped unnoticed into one of the boats used for the purpose of carrying the dredgings to Kibachi Bay, which is being reclaimed, and it was discovered during the course of discharging. is reported that \$1,600 (Mexican) were found that day, and some \$200 were picked up the following day, after the mud had got dry. It is a well-known fact amongst all the old residents that just about twenty years ago, as some cases of Mexican dollars were being shipped by the Netherlands Trading Society on board one of their steamers (either the Feiling or the Osaka both of which were then plying between Nagasaki and Shanghai, under the British flag) one case, said to contain some \$2,000, accidentally dropped overboard, in the vicinity of where the dredging operations are now going on. Every endeavour was made to recover it, with the aid of the Dockyard diving bell, but without success. The treasure recovered the other day was at once handed over to the police authorities, who will retain the custody of it until it is claimed.

WE take the following from Wheelock & Co.4 Shanghai Freight Market Report of May 30th -Since our last circular was published on the 16th May, our freight market has not been so active, natives have secured nearly all the tonnage required and what little demand there is can be easily satisfied by the local liners. Nagasaki-Shanghai.—The advance mentioned in our last did not last long, and only one vessel succeeded in obtaining the top price; there have been several settlements in Nagasaki at prices ranging from 90 cents to \$1.20 per ton, but it would be difficult to obtain \$1.10 per ton iust now. The British ship *Heiga* is to leave here in a few days for Manila in ballast under orders from home. For London vid usual ports of call and Suez Canal:-Rates have considerably declined since our last quotation owing to the arrival of the P. & O. cargo steamer Hongkong, which has taken the berth at 25s. per ton; she has consequently been followed by all the others and the C. S. M. S. N. Co.'s Chinewo and Hole's Dardanus are now asking the same rate. The Hongkong and Chingwo will, in all probability, be held back until about the 3rd June in the hope of getting the bulk of the through cargo from the river ports. The Dardanus will leave on the 4th June. The C. S. M. S. N. Co.'s Kairow arrived here on the 18th instant en route to Japan, where she will take the berth, arriving here on or 'about the 13th June to load at current rates. From Hankow to London :- Both the Moyune and Antenor have at last succeeded in getting full cargoca at £2 and £1,10 per ton respectively; the former has passed Woosung outwards and the latter left Hankow yesterday; the Glengarry is to be third boat, but up to date we have had no advices more than that she is supposed to sail, full or not, at same rate as Antenor, but no date of departure has yet been fixed. The "Shire" liner Glamorganshire is to follow the Glengarry. At present through cargo can be booked at 25s, per ton by all the steamers loading at Shanghal. The St Petersburg passed up on the 26th a.m. and Ghases follows in a few days, both to load for Odessa. For New York, &c.:-The steamship Monmouthshire has been circulated to arrive here from Japan on or about 6th proximo, and as she has a fair quantity of cargo engaged at 40s. per ton, will not remain long. With regard to the following steamer we can say little or nothing, but unless some change occurs the coolies employed in discharging and loading in a few days it will be the Glenogie; all informathe cargoes looking on without making any tion regarding her movements is withheld at attempt to stop the depredations, The thieves | present. Rate for cargo vid London is 352. rob the ice chests and meat sales of the food in The Chas. S. Whitney is still loading and will them, and steal tarpaulius, chairs, and anything | probably remain here at least a fortnight longer, movable they can lay hands on. Only recently, when she will proceed to Hongkong and be open emboldened by past successes, they actually took to receive through cargo from this: Direct rate a bale of piece goods, dropping it out of a steamer's | 23s. per ton of 40 feet. We give below a table port into the water, where a boat was waiting to of steamers that have passed Woosung with reserving independent comment and critic low it away. The second officer of the steamer, New Teas, showing their cargo and rate of matter, and then jumped into the water after the Steamer. Desiliation. Passed Woosung: Cargo, Rate per too.

Quotations are :- Newchwang to, Swaton; 20 disengaged vessel in porta-

Nagasaki from Shanghai at t: e end of last week:

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.) that the steamship Pathan. from Liverpool, left Singapore yesterday afternoon for this port.

WE learn from well-informed Chinese sources that the Viceroy of Canton has received telegraphic instructions from Peking to at once withdraw his proposed increase of the Li-kin on foreign opium imported into the Liang Kwang

AT about four o'clock this morning a steamlaunch, in starting away at full speed from the Naval Yard pier, cut into the starboard bow of a Chinese passenger boat, doing about \$200 worth of damage to the latter. The name of the launch is, as yet, unknown.

THE stean-launch Osprey, built by Messrs. A. G. Gordon and Co. to the order of Mr. Mac-Gregor Smith for the Borneo Government, left here for Sandakan on the 2nd instant in tow of the steamship Memnon. The Osprey has been specially constructed to suit the requirements of surveyors in the service of the British North Borneo Government.

OUR Peking correspondent informs us that " His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Kwang-su, will visit the Western Tombs next Spring; on which occasion the procession will be on a much grander scale than usual. The frontier strategic railway is freely and favourably discussed in political circles, as also Russia's reported aggressive preparations on the Amoor."

THE inquiry into the circumstances connected with the fire which occurred at Messrs. Watson and Company's in Stanley Street on the 19th ultimo was continued by Mr. Wodehouse at the Magistracy this morning. His Worship decided that as there was nothing to show how the fire originated it was unnecessary to prolong the inquiry, which would therefore be closed.

IT will be balm to the souls of the many sportsmen who have come back from expeditions to Deep Bay and other places in Chinese territory minus their guns and other portable property to learn that one of their arch-enemies has fallen into the grasp of Justice. A man was arrested to-day whilst pawning a watch which had been stolen from a gintleman, with much unnecessary force, last December. He will, probably be handed over to the Chinese authorities, and severely

AT the Legislative Council in eting on Monday next, the orders of the day will be :--

1. Financial Minutes. 2. Report of the Finance Committee.

3. Adjourned consideration of the Report of

the Special Committee appointed to frame New Standing Rules and Orders. 4. First reading of "The Waterworks Bill

5. First reading of a Bill entitled "At Ordinance No. 4 of 1865 relating to Offences against the Person." . Committee on "The Magistrates' Bill."

THE LABUK PLANTING COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the report of the Genera Managers to the first Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on Thursday, the 5th June, 1890, at 3.30.

The General Managers beg to submit to the shareholders their report on the working of the Company from the 11th February, 1889, (the date the Company was registered) with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April last.

The latest advices received from the estate manager, Mr. Van Marle, are dated 18th ultimo. when he advises that besides having built a manager's house, three houses for assistants, one doctor's house, one head Chinaman's house, two hospitals, and all the necessary coolie houses and shops, he has ground cleared, with the required roads and drains, for 250 fields for the 1890 crop. The coolies commenced early last month to dig the ground for seed beds, and planting commences this month (lune). Manager states that everything possible has been done to insure a good and large cropalways provided the weather is favorable. The tobacco will commence to go into the sheds it September, and shipment to Europe should take place in April or May, 1891.

You will notice that there is an item \$3,501.52 at the debit of this account, which represents the cost of wages and labour of cut ting certain billian wood on the Company's estate, and which the manager hopes to realize at satisfactory prices. No further expenditure will be made under this heading at present. CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

The Consulting Committee, consisting of E. L. Woodin, Esq. F. A. Gomes, Esq., and Henderson, E.q., retire in accordance with the Articles of Association, but are eligible re-appointment. **AUDITORS**

The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. Robert Lyall and H. T. S. Green, who are eligible for re-election.

Turner & Co., ... General Managers. Hongkong, and June, 1800.

BALANCE SHEET, 30th April, 1890.

apital Subscribed :-5,000 Shares of \$50 each \$250,000.00 1,000 Shares fully paid-

up for Labuk Estate percontra @ \$50 each 50,000.00 4,000 Shares 1st Call

4,coo Shares and Call of \$10 each...\$40,000,00 Less on 80 Shares unpaid of \$10

each 4,000 Shares 3rd Call of \$5 each ... 20,000,00 Less on 1,000

Shares un-

paid of \$5 each 5,000.00

30 Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. 6 per -- cent. Debentures. Hongkong and Shanghal Banking

Corporation Current Account..... Steam Launch & Maria !!...... Union Insurance Society Ld. 1 Share. North China Insurance Co. Ld. 1 Share annagentierenterenterenterenterenterent Timber Account

Sundry Deb'ors Furniture Cash with Estate Manager Working Account -At Debit..... \$147,421,40

WORKING ACCOUNT FROM 11TH FEBRUARY, 1889, TO 30TH APRIL, 1890.

To advances to Chinese and Indians being on account of wages to be settled at Crop time.....\$17,989 79 Charges 4.15001 .. Commission Exchange "Implements, Tools, &c , Jungle clearing 3,092.22 " Laborers engaged 15,717.36 , Medicines 893.22 , Passage Money of Laborers and others... Roads and Drains , 12 Months Remuneration to General Managers 1,500 00 " Steam Launch Maria Worki g Account \$54,107.50

We have examined the above Accounts with the Books and Vouchers at the Company's Office, and find the same to be correct.

Balance to New Account 62,427.22

By Dividends on Shares \$

" Transfer Fe- Account

ROBERT LYALL, H. T. S. GREEN, TURNER & Co... General Managers.

Hongkong, and June, 1890.

THE CASUS BELLI.

KOREA'S PERIL AND MANCHU'S DOOM.

A few weeks ago the Hongkong Telegraph published an article from the Chinese Times headed "The Customs Diplomacy."

Every word of that eulogy was, I feel, most richly deserved, and the fear, which at the present juncture of events in the north incessantly presses upon us, lest these, signal successes of Customs Diplomacy should soon be followed by a ghastly and crushing defeat, must be proffered as my excuse for publishing the following warning "to all whom it may concern"-ie. every man, native or foreign, in the Far East.

Stirring events are pending in China and Korea which will involve us all, and scarce do i see by whose, or no matter by how skilful diplomace, they can be avoided, and that what appears to be "Customs diplomacy" should be fostering the crash, is the reason why I cannot refrain, owing to my deep respect for that splendid, and so deservedly eulogised; organization: from seizing this opportunity of laying bare what I feel convinced must be the inevitable outcome of China's present attitude to Korea, and what, as I have just said, appears to be Customs Diplomacy in the Land of Morning Calm.

I write solely in the interests of peace, and though I have sojourned long in Korea and China, and have studied and taken very closely to heart the interests of both countries, after much careful deliberation I have come to the conclusion that an insignificant individual like myself can hest serve the interests of peace by making a bold exposure of his feelings and convictions in the columns of the press of the Far

'As I remarked before. I can scarcely see how the terrible events which are pending for China and Korea and the whole of the Far East can be avoided, but there is one way, and only one; that is for China and England to join in the policy of declaring and maintaining Korean neutrality. My reasons for so boldly asserting this policy to be the only remedy are as follows :--

1st .- Because Korea herself desires it and would sue for it, very probably, if China would only meet her half way. and-Many of the foreign Powers desire it

(America, Japan and Russia for certain) and are prepared to back it up as soon as Korea gives the signal. 3rd,-It is far better to-co-operate with, than

to oppose, these Powers at present. Ath.—Korea has actually made Treaties with these countries. 5th.—China has recognized the nominal inde-

pendence of the country for hundreds of years, and really has no right whatever to absorb it or to administer its Maritime Customs, as she is doing at the present moment. 6th,-England, according to the declarations

of Lord Salisbury and the receision of Port Hamilton, is pledged to support China's action towards Korea. 7.—Because an extension of China's frontiers. so vulnerable and vast, is strongly to be

deprecated. 8,-Because if China. supported by England, tries to absorb Korea into part of the Chinese Empire, these two countries will mutually have an enemy instead of a friend to deal with. Russia and Japan will always find any number of patriots in the country ready to undertake rebellions under promise of their support, and the absorption of the country, far from removing causes of jealousy and intrigue, will create an incurable cancer in Far Eastern politics.

On good authority I can assert that within two years from now Russian troops and guns will be able to utilize the trans-Siberian railway all along the line. A casus bell will then only too easily arise, and Russia; by making feints in several places at once, so that China, without frontier railways as she now is, will find it impossible to oppose her in force at any point; can invade China easily at any point determined

10. Because, while China is thus harassed, Korea will have to take core of herself, or, be taken care of by England-if, as is generally believed, England is pledged to this action by virtue of the Chinese guarantee respecting Port Hamilton. Tith. Then, if England has co-operated with

China in destroying Korean autonomy, we shall find we have a hostie Korea to march through. and fust such a task as we had the last time we entered Alghanistan and had to fight our way \$147.421.40 to Cabul. Korea will have thrown herself, in despair, into the arms of Russia, and probably Japan also; and one of the most fearful wars of prophesied that the Eastern Question would be settled in the Far East, and it certainly will be at no very far distant date. In my humb'e 2.587.73 opinion the only way to avert this imbroglio is 4,230.10 for England and China to join cheerfully and 217.00 promptly in the manifest desire of other Powers

to proclaim Korean neutrality.

477.86 What has China got to lose by this action? 350.39 Face ? No. Territory ? No. What then ? She 3,501.53 really has nothing to lose, but much to wain?

Bank stands in Manila to-day, or how this stern logic of facts.

Korea is too poor to be of any value to China and to feel the burden off her, shoulders ought been weighed in the balance and found wanting. to be a great relief to China. She will strengthen her control over the country by binding i in friendly intercourse and control. Englant by supporting neutrality will also make a staunch friend of Korea, and Korea, who feels she cannot exist by herself and must lean on some great Power, will gladly repose herself in the aims of an English and Chinese guarante:. Failing this she will listen to Russia, Japan, and America, as heretofore, and openly defy England Russia is preparing with such intense activity. notwithstanding the avowed intention of China to put off constructing her frontier railways, and to go comfortably along with troops armed with allekinds of rifles and heavy ordinance-allo same before!

to the Chinese is to-. 1st.- Avoid war with Russia by removing the

bore of contention in Korea and giving the country conditional independence.

magazine rifle, and drilling them on a uniform and -Hurry up the frontier railways with all possible speed, and don't let Russia drag the

country into war until you are ready.

the enterprise; for is it not better to be ready on borrowed money than not to be ready at all, and be destroyed in consequence? Remember that realize the painful truth of all I have written.

without a fixed purpose and strong administra- poisoned by it. tion, neither can any nation. Let China, then, act vigorously and promptly in assisting the Koreans to develop their own administration, King, and herself putting the country on a and, ipse facto, become paramount in cases of | tical methods would probably fail to establish importance in the country. China should have any difference whatsoever. her own representative at the capital, just as many cooks spoil the broth, and at present there are far too many political cooks and cook's apprentices in Soill. Why do I hint at the doom country proper, leaving the Manchus and Man-Shanghai Courier in the spring of 1880. CHESNEY DUNCAN,

(Late of Royal Korean Customs Service.) * 17de "Korea and the Powers" page 7s; line 1s.

MR. OSBERT CHADWICK ON THE HIGH-LEVEL SEWERAGE.

The following report of Mr. Chadwick on the sewerage of the high-level district of the city of Victoria addressed to the Colonial Secretary. was laid on the table at the Legislative Council

meeting on the 30th ulto.:already submitted to you, with regard to the recommendations made by the Commissioners | Air smelling of sewage has been in contact thereappointed to enquire into the cause of the fever, &c.; I have now the honour to lay before | these subtle disease-producing particles, whatever you, my recommendations as to the sewerage of

that district.

I. In my previous reports I merely expressed concurrence with the statement, that the sewerage of the district required improvement. Having made an examination of the district in question. and of that adjacent to it, eastward, between the same altitudes. I find that many similar conditions obtain in both. The topographical tendency to ascend; probably because it is features are such that the joint area may be assumed to be, like some of the better known treated as one sewerage scheme, which will be gases, lighter than air. Lofty ventilators are absolutely separate and distinct, from the erected; and they are supposed to emit consewerage of any other portion of the City of tinuously, an invisible, but offensive and deadly Victoria. I propose therefore to discuss, not cloud, like smoke from a chimney. But the air northward or below Caine Road, as far as Ladder Street, thence westward by Bonham Road by Hill Road and Queen's Road to Belcher's direction of the force. Point. To the south or above the present east, the boundary is Shelley Street, though a To the west, the boundary is at present undetersoutherly direction from Belcher's Point. The pean dwellings. Its sewernge-system may be so arranged as to be wholly distinct from that of the City below. Indeed it will scarcely be an exaggeration to say that no Chinese tenement will pour its sewage into this system.

name), which has hitherto obtained in this and | something in the tube, a lump of ice for example, other districts, has been to drain tenements to that would cool the entering air, then a descendthe nearest natural storm-water channel, or ling current would be the result. Owing to nullah. When the open channel has become eddies, produced by buildings and the like, the offensive, owing to the sewage poured into it, | wind may cause a greater pressure on one openrain-water and sewage to the harbour.

3. From the point where these combined channels cross Queen's Rad, to their mouths at | air in sewers are slight, and not easy to trace. the Praya, they have but little fall, and they are But as a matter of fact, downward currents are of sewers! filled up with sea water on the rise of each tide. as coften, indeed, more often, observed than Excepting, therefore, during heavy rain, the upward. This was the result of a series of current through them is checked in the lower experiments, made with self-registering apparatus and flatter parts, and a deposit of earth, stones by Mr. Santo Crimp, on the sewers of Wimbleand sand, mingled with sewage, takes place idon. These observations which extended congiving off off insive emanations; which may, and tir noistly over a whole year, shewed conclusively often do, rise to the upper regions above.

dition of Hongkong, I proposed to remedy this melther as exhaustive or conclusive as those of Mr. by diverting the sewage-proper and dry-weather | Crimp, tend to the same conclusion. . One case, flow from the combined sewer and storm-water | which happened in Malta, is instructive. A channel, at the point where it enters the flat | co fain vontilating shall some 50 feet high and region, and conducting it by a separate pipe of very conspicuous, was supposed to pour forth small diameter to the sea. I further recom- "sewer gas" continuously, so as to infect the mended certain improvements to the storm-water neighbourhood. The Committee appointed to channels, in their steeper parts, so as to render, enquire into the Cholera Epidemic of 1887, them more suitable for the conveyance of sew. determined to see whether this ventilator (among age. These recommendations however, have biliers) did continuously pour forth sewagenot been carried out; nor, with the exception of fainted sir. A man-hole, near to its connection a few lengths of pipe sewer, constructed since the with sewerage-system, was opened and some arrival of Mr. Cooper, has any improvement burning matter was inserted into the lower part been made in the construction of street-sewers, of the ventilating pipe. A strong downward As far as sewerage is concerned, matters are now current was observed, so much so that the very much in the same condition as they were smoke droye the men out of the sewer. More in 1882. I now propose to effect the interception fuel was added till a roaring fire was established; at an earlier period. All recent experience and the man-hole cover was then put on. The shows that a channel, suitable for the conveyance of a tropical rain-fail, is not a suitable conduit

fir sewers : it has not only here, but everywhere, 5. This decision has been arrived at principally by the consideration of recent experience, as to the ventilation of sewers. This question has received great attention of late an upward current. It merely shows that there years, and large additions have been made to the stock of knowledge on the subject. At the same time much misapprehension exists as 't the causes which necessitate it, its objects and effects. Before proceeding to describe the proposed sewerage of the High-level district, and China. Then will come the crash, for which | I propose to discuss, as briefly as possible, the principles of sewer-ventilation; and to define what it is intended to effect, what it can effect, and what it cannot do. These principles affect, not merely the High-level scheme; but every sewerage scheme whatsoever. To these general data; a brief discussion will be added of the My uncalled for, it is true, but sincere advice | general principles which have to be attended to in the construction of sewers.

6. It is usual to speak of "sewer gas," as though it were some specific gaseous substance, such as oxygen or hydrogen, or ordinary coaland,—Prepare vigorously for war, by arming | gas; and to assume that sewage evolves this the troops throughout the Empire with the latest | objectionable substance in large quantities. Now, as a matter of fact, sewage, even when containing the full amount of fæcal matter, and purposely retained in a stagnant and putrifying condition, is found to evolve but little true gas, The gases which it does evolve are marsh-gas. 4th.—Borrow all the money you may need for | carbonic acid and a little sulphurated hydrogen.* These gases are produced by the decay of all vegetable matters, in the presence of water. They are not intrinsically poisonous or disease. these who lend to you will have an interest in producing. In a large un-ventilated sewer, conthe maintenance of the integrity of your Empire. I taining deposit, an elongated cesspool in short. Disregard this warning and you will soon | these gases may accumulate and make the ai unfit to sustain life. A man entering such Korea is at present grouning under the sewer might lose his life by suffocation. He vacillating policy of her great suzerain and would not be poisoned, any more than a man neighbour.* No business concern can flourish | who is drowned on falling into the water, is

7. No such accumulation and stagnation can take place in any properly constructed sewer, and the sewage, even if received, already putresabolishing foreign jobbing adviserships to the | cent, from defective house-drains, passes through such sewers so quickly, that but little true gas firm footing of neutrality with the co-operation of | can be evolved in transitu. Indeed the chemical England China and England will by this course | composition of air taken from any ordinary take the wind completely out of the sails of all, sewer differs inappreciably from that of the air the intrigues which are now going on at Soul. | outside. In most cases the most refined analy-

8. What does take place is that the sewage, England has in Afghanistan, but no others. Too | especially putrid sewage, imparts a most disagreeable smell to the air with which it comes in contact. In some cases also, it imparts to it most poisonous qualities. The quantity of of the Manchu dynasty? Because the Manchus | odoriferous matter, in sewage-tainted air, though are not Chinese, and if they suffer serious defeat, | painfully apparent to the nose, and even capable and the throne shows signs of tottering, the of producing immediate physiological effects, Chinese, knowing only too well to whom they nausea, and so forth, is so minute as to clude owe their disasters, will rise to defend their own | the most delicate analytical methods. Just as a drop of attar-of-roses will scent a whole room churia to fall into the hands of Russia, and or to use a more suitable parallel the smell of propitiate her if need be. I have heard intelligent | cooking cabbage or onions will infect a whole Chinese state these sentiments boldly, and during | house or neighbourhood. Yet the chemist would the previous Russian scares, 1880 and 1885, have, to say the least, great difficulty in detecting the same views were freely expressed, and the odoriferous principle of roses, cabbages or formed the subject of a thrilling leader in the onions in the air of the room, house or district. The nose is more sensitive than the balance of

the analyst. 9 Nevertheless the fact remains that a smal amount of sewage will impart a bad smell to a large quantity of air. The smell is stronger and more offensive when the sewage is putrescent, than when it is fresh: when concentrated than when amply diluted. It is, moreover, far from certain that the odoriferous emanation from sewage is the thing that produces disease. Indeed it seems probable that it is not. The diseaseproducing agent is usually supposed to be a yeastlike germ, having its origin or habitat in the sewage; but so far its existence in the air of sewers has not yet been demonstrated. It is only inferred from the fact that such organisms are In continuation of the reports, which I have found in the bodies of persons suffering from discases, attributed to sewer-tainted air or water with, and may, and frequently does, contain they may be, for undoubtedly it often produces disease. Certain it is that sewage-tainted air cannot be breathed for a continuance, without danger to health.

10. Before proceeding to discuss the remedy for sewer smells, some facts may be mentioned as to the motion of air in sewers. - It is popularly supposed that so called "sewer gas" has a merely the sewerage of the Western district; in sewers differs inappreciably from the air outbut that of what may be called the High-level side them, and its movements obey, not the The boundaries of the High-level arrows inscribed on plans by the draftsman, but district are, approximately, as follows: -To the | the general physical laws of motion. Like everything else in the universe, it remains a rest, until it is acted upon by some unbalanced to its junction with Pokfulum Road; and on, force, and when thus acted upon, it moves in the

II. If the air in an inclined or vertical pipe boundary, is the Pokiulum Aqueduct. To the | becomes warmer, and consequently lighter, than the air outside it, there is an unbalanced pressure few houses, east of this, may be connected to it. at the lower orifice, and the air ascends and escapes at the top. If there be a source of heat mined, but may be taken as a line drawn in a | within the tube, sufficient to heat and rarify each successive portion of air as it enters, High-level district, therefore, comprises the steady upward current will be the result. In an greater portion of the area reserved for Euro- ordinary chimney, the fire supplies the heat, but even in this case, the upward current is not always as steady as could be wished. Chimneys sometimes smoke.

12. If the air in the tube is colder and denser than the air outside, then it will descend, and 2. The sewerage-system (if it merits the escape at the lower opening. If there were the nuisance has been abated, or rather hidden, | ing than on the other, and a movement, from the by covering it over. In this manner a number opening where the pressure is greatest, towards of large covered storm-water channels, have that where it is least. Lastly the passage of a come into existence, which follow the courses of current of water through the tube may induce, by natural water-courses, and which convey both friction, a current of air in the same direction as

13. The causes which produce movements of this preponderance of the downward current, My . In my original report on the sanitary con- own observations, here and elsewhere, though

* Yide Appendix 3. Appendix 11.

the expiration of that time did its heat disturb | charging, suddenly, from time to time, a conthe condition of things in the sewers sufficiently to establish an upward draft, and cause smoke to appear at the summit of the ventilator. This experiment does not show that there never was

may be a strong and persistent downward current; and it demonstrates the difficulty, amounting almost to an impossibility, of producing an artificial currentthrough a system of sewers in any des red direction. On this point, another experiment of Mr. Santo Crimp may be cited. He closed every known opening to the Wimbledon sewer, except those at the top and the bottom. To the upper opening, he attached a ventilating fan. which exhausted the air from the sewer sufficiently rapidly to remove its whole contents every five minutes. Nevertheless, whilst the lan was at work, his apparatus, at the lower opening, continued to register a steady downward flow, just as it did before the fan commenced to work. The whole of the air removed by the fan, as well as that which flowed out below, must have entered by some un-trapped house-drain or other undiscovered opening. Indeed it may safely be asserted that the ventilation of a system of sewers, in the sense of producing a steady flow of air through it to some one point, has never been effected. Nor, indeed, with the materials and appliances at command, does it seem likely to be effected. If a fan or furnace were erected, for withdrawing the air from a large system of sewers at one point, and producing an indraft at another, it would have to be so powerful as to create a vacuum, near to it, sufficient to un-trap housedrains. Even if it did not, any house-connection which might become un-trapped, owing to leakage, or from evaporation, would admit enough air to destroy the current in the more

remote parts of the system. 14. In a well-constructed and well-managed system of sewers; and house drains, no such heroic system of ventilation is required. Nor does it seem to be even desirable. If the sewertainted air will remain in the sewer, it is at least as harmless there as anywhere else. What has to be done, is to provide a sufficient number of openings, more properly called "vents" than "ventilators," which, if the air, contained in the sewer, tends to escape; will allow it to do so, in the open air, where it is relatively harmless. rather than by house-drains, into the interior of dwellings, where it is deadly.

15. The above stated facts and principles lead to the following conclusions as to the best way' of abating the nuisance, caused by escapes of s wer-tainted air from openings. It has been shown that a small amount of sewage will taint a large volume of air. Clearly therefore, the less the quantity of air, exposed to the taintingaction of sewage, the better; thus leading to the conclusion that the size of sewers should be Now if a drain is well laid and provided with reduced to the minimum size practicable.

16. Now a sewer, which has also to act as a storm-water channel, must have a section, many times la ger than if had to convey sewage only: and it will contain a larger volume of air, tainted with sewage, than a sewer, properly constructed, for sewage only. When, from any cause, an escape takes place, the large combined sewer will give forth a larger volume of tainted air, and produce a greater and more extended nuisance, than of the smaller volume escaping from the by leaky joints; or the deposit goes on accumsmall sewer. The stream of sewage in the large sewer, exposes a greater area capable of imparting contamination to the contained air. Its damp sides, above the normal level of dryweather-flow, are coated with low forms of fungoid growth, moulds, and the like, which | the architect most certainly provided a housedoubtless contribute to the contamination of the air; and to the establishment of putrelactive action. The large sewer, therefore, is a large store-room of sewer-tainted air. The motion of and might have gone on for another hundred this air is produced by causes, uncertain and beyond our control; and it will, from time to the house that it drained: and a consequent and wherever the forces acting on the contained ample channel was full of black deposit, up to the or weak or imperceptible, according as the wind Singapore. The reason given for the out-break nir cause it to issue forth. It is clear, therefore, that the section of sewers should be reduced to was a narrow water-way, equivalent in section the minimum, and they should not be so designed to a six-inch pipe, the size of pipe ultimately as to convey large amounts of rain-water as well | used to drain this large mansion (Spencer House).

17. The manner of determining the minimum size will be discussed later on, as well as the conditions under which rain-water may be admitted, and to what extent. The true remedy, | the examination of the plans, prepared by Mr. however, for stenches from sewer-vents, is to make the sewage, passing through the public that the design is in strict accordance with the sewers, as little offensive as possible. To this principles laid down, in the previous paragraphs end, it should be discharged into the sewers, of this report, which were fixed before the fresh, before putrefaction has commenced, and it should be freely diluted with water. In other words, the remedy for the principal inconveniences, experienced in connection with sewers. consists mainly in good house-drains, properly made and properly used; in an ample watersupply, not lavished or wasted, but well-applied. An abundant water-supply is, even now, possessed by many, and in a short time, will be within the reach of all the inhabitants of Victoria (provided always that its distribution is well administered). The Government may assist the form Kennedy Town to Peddar's Wharf, and house-holder in obtaining good house-drains. will be, even more so, when the Praya Reclama-But the people themselves have the prevention | tion is complete, there is no important reason of nuisances, mainly in their own hands. If which gives the preference to any one point, as they will take care of their house-drains, the sewers will look after themselves. Unless the the sewage is conducted out to a point well public, generally, co-operates with the Government in sanitation, by looking after the interior arrangements of their dwellings, by insisting on the drains being well constructed and decently maintained all expenditure on sewers will be, if not useless, very much reduced in value, as regards the public health. If they do so cooperate the task of the Government in maintaining the sewers becomes a simple one, certain

18. The area, the sewerage of which is about to be discussed, is almost entirely inhabited by Europeans, and principally by the wealthier classes of that community. It is scarcely to be anticipated that such a population will neglect to take the simple precautions, necessary for the proper management of their house-drains. Their habits are such as lead to an abundant consumption of water. Any reasonably well constructed. system of sewers is certain to be successful. If any failure does take place it will be the fault of desirable to reduce the diameter, in some Government, or of the designers of the system | give an opinion until I have made the necessary

19. In determining the size of sewers, the following principles should be kept in view. The normal dry-weather-flow should fill the sewer to about one-third of its diameter. That is to say the sewage, proper, with any sub-soil water that may be admitted, should, during the hours of maximum flow, fill the sewer to onethird of its diameter. The gradient of the sewer should be such, that with this amount of water passing through it, the velocity shall, on no account, be less than 2 feet per second, preferably more. This velocity is the least that will prevent deposit; and will scarcely serve to cover the cost of the necessary works. For remove it, when once formed. During some part of each day considerably greater than 2 feet | think it desirable that the two nullahs which per second should obtain,

20. To prevent casual obstruction, it is found that certain minimum sizes of sewers should be used irrespective of the duty that they have to perform; say o" for principal sewers, and 6" for branches. To provide for new buildings also, size which would be in accordance with the flow. of sewage from existing tenements. Nor, in the case of pipes, is it possible to adjust the sizes

fire was maintained for two hours, but not until provide means of flushing the sewer, by dis- part of the Drainage Work should be in hand, siderable volume of water, so as to cause a rapid current through it. This may be done, either by collecting the sewage from higher levels in a tank; or by water derived from some other source such as the water-works or perennial springs. In the present instance, numerous natural springs will afford an ample supply for flushing. It is preferable, whenever practicable, that the sewer should keep itself clear of deposit, without flushing. The suddenly discharged flush displaces an equal volume of air, which must escape somewhere, and so produce smells from the vents, which will be aggravated by the fact that deposit has taken place, temporarily, which is stirred up by the flush.

22. It will not be possible, wholly to exclude rain-water from house-drains and from sewers To do so, absolutely, would complicate housedrainage. If backyards were provided with two sets of drains, there would be no means of preventing sewage from being poured down the storm-water channel. Again, the rain-water which flows off court-yards, stable-yards, and the like, is practically, as foul as sewage, particularly at the commencement of a shower. It will, however, be seen that the sewers, even when reduced to the minimum practicable size, 325. in accordance with the principles laid down above, will yet have a margin of carryingcapacity, sufficient to provide for a slight rainfall. House-drains, on the other hand, may have to carry off a considerable amount of rainwater. The sewers need not be enlarged, on this account. The proposed system crosses and 37 -re-crosses natural water-courses, at frequent intervals. At these points, overflows should be sewer that each gallon of sewage will be in the constructed, by which the contents of the sewer | sea within a few minutes of its leaving the house, can escape. Then the sewer will carry as much say in twenty minutes as an extreme limit. as it can; and in heavy storms, the excess will escape by the storm-overflow, to the nearest water-course, down which, by that time, a roar-

ing torrent will be flowing. 23. No hard-and-fast rule can be laid down as to the amount of rain-water which may be admitted to house-drains. It should, however. be excluded, as far as possible; and carried off. by surface channels, to the storm-water system. As a rule, the rain-water from courts and yards only, should be admitted : places on which foul matter may accumulate. The advantage of this arrangement, as regards the householder, is great, for it facilitates the maintenance of

the house-drain. It obviates any necessity for house-drains of the prodigious diameters, which are but too common in Hongkong and which can only be kept clear of deposit by a lavish use of water. The common argument in favour of these huge drains is " make them big enough and they will not choke up-:" thus assuming the existence of deposits as a necessary incident in the working of a drain. proper traps, any solid object that can pass I through the trap, will be carried away by a reasonable flush. Of course an object large enough to obstruct a small pipe will not choke a large one, but will remain in it, and form a nucleus of deposit. What happens in drains of immoderate size is that deposit goes on accumulating, perhaps for many years. The drain becomes a cess-pool. Ultimately, it either chokes up altogether, and the sewage escapes ulating, until the sectional-area is diminished to that proper for the flow, and passage is maintained by it, permanently, or till some casual obstruction takes place.

24. A case once came under my notice, where drain of ample size to prevent it from becoming choked. It was six feet high, and four feet wide. It did not choke for upwards of a century; years, but for an outbreak of typhoid fever in crown of the arch. Along this however there was fresh or light, or calms prevailed. * * * was that the coolies were told at Hongkong that

25. Having thus described the principles, which should be observed in the design of a minutes." system of sewerage, not only for the High-level District but generally. I will now proceed to Cooper, for the sewerage of this district. I find examination of the plans was undertaken.

26. A main-sewer runs from along the northern or lower boundary of the Caine Road, Bonham Road, and conducts the sewage to an out-fall at Slaughter-House point. This position of the out-fall is the natural one, assuming that this district is to be kept separate, from those below it. It is the point to which the formation of the ground, conducts the effluent of the district.

27. Wherever the Praya sea-wall has its foundation in deep water, which is now the case an out-fall, over any other, provided always that below low water-mark; and into a strong run of tide. Salient points are preferable to re-entering angles, on this account. It will be well to limit he number of out-falls, simply to reduce the cost of construction; and to concentrate the flow through them, so as to produce a brisk current, thus preventing deposit, either in the out-full pripes or at their mouth. Fresh sewage is very rapidly assimilated by fish and crustaces, and as it will be delivered into from 10 to 30 feet of water, it will be so diluted as to produce no nuisance; certainly nothing comparable to that inevitably caused by the mass of craft which frequent the Praya. The proposed out-fall, China and Formosa.

therefore, is free from objection. 28. The sizes of the sewer-pipes, as proposed by Mr. Cooper, are certainly ample; and will suffice to convey, not only the sewage-proper, but a considerable amount of rain-water also. Indeed I think it possible that it may prove the inhabitants of the district, and not of the | instances at least. But on this point I cannot calculations ; a somewhat lengthy operation, which would have unduly delayed the submission of this report, had I waited for their completion.

29. No hard-and-fast rule can be laid down as to the position of ventilating openings; each case should be decided on its merits. They should be as far from dwellings as practicable. The middle of the road should be avoided, and above all, they should be as inconspicuous as China. possible.

30. Mr. Cooper estimates the probable cost of the works for this district at \$19,000. I'am of of opinion that this sum will amply suffice to reasons aircady given in a previous report, I bound inland lots Nos. 941 and 946 should be regulated, in the manner described in the said report. The cost of the work may be estimated!

at \$6,000, making a total of \$25,000. 31. Unless the Surveyor General requires the larger part of the sum of \$50,000 already voted sewers must be made somewhat larger than the on account of E. V. 2 main, drainage and sanitary, the works may be commenced under authority of this vote, as soon as the necessary specifications; and working-drawings can bo with any minute accuracy. The graduation of prepared I recommend therefore, that authority sizes in the market does not permit one to do so. be given to commence this work as soon as 21. For these reasons, it will be advisable to I possible. I think it most important that some

before I leave the Colony. If an opportunity be thus afforded me of seeing work in progress, shall be much better able to advise and direct future operations, as Consulting Engineer, from home, than if I merely left a set of plans and specifications with the Resident Engineer.

12. I propose shortly to report to you on the draininge of a second section of the city, between the High-level District treated in this report, and the sea, and bounded eastward by the City Hall. Lastly, I propose to report on the drainage of the flat portion, to the eastward of the City Hall.

Note on the evolution of gas by sewage. Experiments made by the late Dr. Letheby on the generation of sewer-gas from sewage, show that a gallon of sewage containing 182'8 grains of organic matter, when excluded from the air, gave, in " nine weeks 1'2 cubic inches of gas per hour, consisting of 73'833 of marsh gas 15'899 10'187 of nitrogen, and o'081 of sulphuretted hydrogen." It is to be noted that this is the result of a laboratory experiment, and after decomposition has purposely been allowed

(Baldwin Latham, Sanitary Engineering, page

The sewage of Hongkong will probably amount to about 3,020,000 gallons a day. If this were collected in a tank and kept till it was in a putrid condition, it would evolve, according to Di Letheby's experiment, 50,000 cubic feet of gas per day or sufficient to fill a room 37' by 37' by

The sewage will flow so rapidly through the Supposing that the people of Hongkong are so neglectful of their house-drains, that all the sewage enters the public sewer in a state of active putrifaction; then each gallon will evolve in transitu, about 0'4 cubic inch of gas, or all 700 cubic feet of gas per day, or sufficient to fill a 12"-pipe, for a length of about 90 feet.

It is to be hoped that the house-drains will not be neglected, but even if it were, the amount of real gas to be evolved from the sewerage in the public sewers would be trivial.

'APPENDIX II.

Movement of Air in Sewers. Santo Crimp on the movement of sewer-air at Wimbledon. Proceedings Ins., C.E. Vol. XCVII. Part II. age 383 et sequir

SEWER-AIR EXPERIMENTS AT WIMBLEDON.

January 35.73 42.70 + 6.75 46 30 13 18 8 February 34.75 42.30 + 7.55 44 75 10 29 19 March 38.50 42.10 + 3.60 45.41 13 27 12 April 43.50 44.50 + 1.00 47.60 19 31 19 May 52.00 49.20 - 2.80 50.10 11 26 11 June 57.70 54.25 - 3.45 \$3.00 3 27 3 July 58.00 56.65 - 1.35 54.80 2 28 May 58.00 57.75 - 2.35 54.80 2 28 Mugust 55.80 57.70 + 1.90 56.70 5 20 5 September 55.80 57.70 + 1.90 56.70 5 20 5 November 44.70 53.10 + 8.40 51.25 3 12 November 46.40 50.65 + 4.25 48.30 5 .26 5 December 41.00 48.85 + 7.85 40.60 0		rature r n	Air.	Difference.	Temperature of Seware.	No of Days.		
February 35.73 42.70 + 7.55 44 75 10 29 19 February 38.50 42.10 + 3.60 45.41 13 27 12 April 43.50 44.50 + 1.00 47.60 49 31 19 May 52.00 49.20 - 2.80 50.10 11 26 11 June 57.70 54.25 - 3.45 53.00 3 27 3 July 58.00 56.65 - 1.35 54.80 2 28 August 55.80 57.70 + 1.90 56.70 5 20 5 September 55.80 57.70 + 1.90 56.70 5 20 5 November 44.70 53.10 + 8.40 51.25 3 12 November 46.40 50.65 + 4.25 48.30 5 26 5 December 41.00 48.85 + 7.85 40.60 0	Month	Temperature of Air.	Temperatu of Sewer-Air			Up.	Down,	Both.
47.25 49.98 *** 49.61 97 \$73 88	February March April May June July August September October November December	34.75 38.50 43.50 52.00 57.70 58.00 39.10 55.80 44.70 46.40 41.00	42.30 42.10 44.30 49.20 54.25 56.65 57.75 57.70 50.65 48.85	+ 7.55 + 3.60 + 1.00 - 2.80 - 3.45 - 1.35 - 1.35 + 1.90 + 4.25 + 7.85	44 75 45-41 47-60 50-10 53-00 54-80 55-65 55-70 51-85 48-30 40-60	10 13 10 11 3 2 4 5 7 7 7 7 7	29 27 37 26 27 28 27 28 27 20 29 -26 9	19 11 19 11 3 4 5

The sewer experimented upon was 1,860 feet long; and had an average gradient of about I in 19, so that it was nearly as steep as the sewers of Hongkong.

"During the entire series of experiments the actual volume of air recorded as passing down hill exceeded that recorded as passing up-hill by nearly one-third. Whilst down-hill currents | to this, it used to be done through Singapore. were recorded as on 273 days as against up-hill | The first ship that left here direct was the China currents on 97 days: * * * * The direc- | with 272 emigrants. When somewhere near tion of the current was determined by that of | Singapore, there was a revolt of the coolies and examination of the drains. It was found that this | the wind; whilst the currents were either strong | the captain, was forced to take the vessel into

were at one moment rapidly up-hill, and then suddenly the direction would be reversed, this occurring again and again in the space of a few

"In a large brick sewer the currents were found to be in opposite directions, at one and the same time, at two points not more than 200 yards distant from each other." * * *

These exhaustive experiments shew clearly that there is no permanent upward current They agree exactly with what was found to take place in the Peak Drainage.

> THE HARBOUR MASTER'S REPORT FOR 1889.

> > HARBOUR DEPARTMENT,

HONGKONG, 8th March, 1890. Sir,—I have the honour to forward the following Annual Returns for this Department for the year ending 31st December, 1889. I .- Number, tounage and crews of vessels

II .- Number, tonnage and crews of vessels Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and seven III.—Number, tonnage and crews of vessels

of each nation entered. IV.-Number, tonnage and crews of vessels of each nation cleared.

V.-Total number, tonnage, and crews of vessels entered at each Port. VI.—Total number, tonnage and crews vessels cleared at each Port. VII.—Return of junks entered from Macao.

VIII.—Return of junks cleared for Macao. IX.—Return of funks entered at each port from China and Formosa.

X.-Reinra of junks cleared at each port for XI.-Gross total number of junks entered at

each port. XII.-Gross total number of junks cleared at XIII.-Return of junks (local trade) entered.

XIV.—Return of junks (local trade) cleared. XV.—Summary of arrivals and departures of all vessels, and of all Chinese passengers. XVI.—Return of vessels registered. XVII,-Return of vessels struck off the Re-

XVIII. -Amount of fees received under section 3 of Ordinance 8 of 1879 XIX.-Return of Chinese passengers ships

ships chared by the Emigration Officer.

XX.—Return of vessels bringing Chinese passengers to Hongkong from places out of.

XXI,-Return of marine cases tried. .XXII.—Diagram oftonnage of vessels entered. XXIII.—Return of the work performed by the Government Marine Surveyor. XXIV.-Return from Imports and Exports (Opium) Office.

2. The shipping returns show 30.777 arrivals with a tonnage of 6,371,087 tons, and 30,611 departures of 6,301,640 tons, making a grand total of 61,388 vessels and 12,672,691 tons.
The following statement shows how this

unt of ship	ping is appor	tionea :-	*
			Tonnage, 6,800,869
Poreign	enteretententententententententententententen		9,475,232 3,417,313
Trucks to tocari		446	0,310,301
Junks in local	traca	8,010	a\$3,370

4. Compared with 1888, there has been an increase of British tonnage amounting 26,526 tons; and a decrease of foreign tonnage of 61,213 tons. There has also been a decrease in the junk trade of 289,018 tons.

5. Compared with the average of the past years, there is a decrease under the British flag of 4.6 ships and 167,053 tons, of Foreign ships,

there is an increase of 53,510 tons. 6. The general trade as represented by the amount of shipping from and to the various countries does not show on the whole any marked alteration. Cochin-China, Siam, and the Gull of Tenquin show a falling off while the Coast of China and Formosa (in British ships) and India and Singapore show the chief increase. There. is however a considerable falling off in the Junk trade between Hongkong and Coast of China and Formosa.

7. The trade with Great Britain and Continent of Europe does not differ materially from that of

, 3669 steamers, 151 sailing vessels, and 26,957 junks arrived during the year, giving an average of over 84 vessels daily arriving in the waters of the Colony. Of the steamers, over 69 per cent. were British and of these, more than 50 per cent, were "ocean going,"

STEAM-LAUNCHES. 9. On the 31st December, there were 101 steam-launches in the Harbour; of these 50 were licensed for the conveyance of passengers, 41 were privately owned, to were the property of the Colonial Government. There were, in addition, 6 launches the property of the War Depart-

10. There has been a falling off in the number of Chinese leaving the colony for Ports other than those in China or Japan. One cause of this falling off is said to be a reduction in the rate of wages paid to coolies in the Straits Settlements. I am inclined to the belief, however, that the principal cause is that the Coolie Brokers or "Catchers" who go into the interior to procure emigrants, are not just now as successful as they have been hitherto in securing clients. The fact of fraudulent practices on the part of these "Caichers" has become known in the interior, and the Mandarins have consequently put a check on the people, who are already rather chary of placing themselves in the hands of the "Catchers." This is not an unmixed benefit. On the one hand, the number of coolies who are cajoled into emigrating is reduced, but on the other hand, those on whom no deception is being practised are distrustful and thus deterred from going.

11. In my Annual Report for 1888 1 alluded. to the abuses connected with Chinese Emigration. I have since had no cause to alter the opinion which I then expressed. An abuse which I did not therein refer to was that of "impersonation" at the examination before the Emigration Officer. This is sometimes detected at the final examination on board, when the coolie, having plucked up courage, declares that he does not want to go, and it is then discovered that although he has a "contract ticket" which has been passed by the Emigration Officer, he himself has never been, subject to examination. It also frequently occurs that coolies are found on board the vessel with tickets similar in all respects to those issued by the Passenger Broker. but which have not received the Emigration Officer's stamp, thus shewing that the holders of these tickets have never been examined as to their willingness to emigrate. Enquiry as to the origin of these tickets is always unsuccessful, the coolie has always received it from " a friend" whom he cannot or will not give up.

12. During 1889, direct emigration to Deli (or Medan) in Sumatra was introduced; previous * * * * In gusty weather the currents | they were going to Singapore, and they did not want to go anywhere else. A similar incident occurred on board the steamer Kiel later on in the year, and there has been one more case reported in 1890. These "out-breaks" are to my mind easily accounted for. I am of opinion that they are brought about by the Chinese Brokers at Singapore, who desire to re-establish what was to them a lucrative business, and in order to accomplish this they endeavour to bring direct emigration into disrepute. They have their emissaries on board the ship and these succeed in stirring up the coolles to revolt by telling them that they are being deceived. 13. Whatever safeguards are adopted for the

protection of the, emigrating Chinese coolies, it will I think always be possible for them to be to some extent circumvented by the wily and unscrupulous Chinese Brokers. Ithink, however, that if the proposed system of Licensed Boarding Houses and an Emigration What is established, a severe blow will be dealt to these rascals, and I have hope that when the system is adopted we shall hear little about real Emigration abuses.

RECISTRY OF SHIPPING. 14. During the year, six vessels of 1,694 tons were registered under the provisions of The Certificates of Registry were cancelled. Return No. XVIII shows the remainder of the work done in this Branch.

'MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT. 15. Fifty-three cases were heard in this

Court during the year. Refusal of duty (17), and Assault (11) were the principal in the case of ships, and Throwing Ballast into the Harbour (9), and Leaving without Clearance (6) in the case of Junks. EXAMINATIONS FOR THE POST OF MASTERS,

MATES, AND ENGINEERS UNDER SECTION 15 OF ORDINANCE NO 8 OF 1879. 16. The following table will show the number of candidates examined for certificates of competency, distinguishing those who were suc-

cessful, and those who failed :--Passed, Palled. Only mater Second mates

MARINE COURTS UNDER SECTION 13 OF ORDINANCE NO. 8 OF 1879.

17. The following Courts having been held during the year:-

1. On the 5th February, 1889, a Marine Court sitting as a Court of survey to inquire into the seaworthiness or otherwise of the British steamship Pastg, Official No. 58,335 of Hongkong. The vessel was found to be seaworthy.

2, On the 26th April, 1889. Inquiry as to the stranding of the British steamship Afghan, Official No. 78,572 of Rochester, on the N.E. head of Lema Island, on the morning of 12th April, 1889. The Master's (Thomas Golding) Certificate of Competency was returned to him.

On the 18th June, 1889. Inquiry respecting certain charges of misconduct brought against David Longwill, first mate of the British barque Sir William Wallace. Official No. 53.245 of Newcastle, N.S.W. by Timothy Richard Brown Master of the said ship. The First Mate's Certificate of Competency was returned to him?

- off Paragua, on the morning of the 14th July, 1889. The Master's (William Buyers). Certificate of Competency was returned to
- 5. On the 9th September, 1889. Inquiry respecting certain charges of misconduct brought against Alexander Cox, first mate of the British burque Manna Loa, Official No. 72,640 of Maitland, Nova Scotia, by Lewis Ellis, able seaman of the said ship. The First Mate's Certificate of Competency was suspended for two years.
- 6. On the 16th September, 1889. Inquiry respecting certain charges of misconduct brought against Clement Young, first mate of the British barque Omega, Official No. 63,881 of Shanghai, by Arthur Vere Brown, master of the said ship. The First Mate's Certificate of Competency was returned to
- 7. On the 12th November, 1889. Inquiry as to the loss of the British barque Hattie E. Tapley, Official No. 83,663 of Sydney, N.S.W.; on the N.E. extreme of Chek Wan in the Samoun Group, on the night of the 1st November, 1889. The Master's (Robert S. Malcolm) Certificate of Competency was returned to him.
- 8. On the 14th December, 1889. Inquiry as to the loss of the British ship Nyighau, Official No. 80,617 of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on the Pratas Shoal, on the evening of the 25th November, 1889. The Master's (Watson Baker Butler) Certificate of Competency was returned to him.

SEAMEN.

18. 9,822 seamen were shipped and 10,060 were discharged at the Shipping Office and on board ships during the year.

19. 238 distressed seamen were received during the year. Of these, 44 were sent to United Kingdom, 21 were sent elsewhere, and 173 obtained employment. \$4,390.40 were expended by the Board of Trade in the relief of these men and \$223.13 by this colony.

MARINE SURVEYOR'S SUB-DEPARTMENT. 20. Return No. XXIII. shews a continued increase in the work of this Department. 1,127 visits were made by the Government Marine Surveyor to vessels under survey.

LIGHT-HOUSES. experiment.

nese shall in future, be obtained for the post of | and 28th of each month, was in the Yuen dynasty light-keepers; these to receive higher rates of the polace of the To-to-cheng-hauing. The wages than at present, and to give security for | Pai-ta-12) temple with the white pagoda, of which the proper performance of their duty, and enter- | our lama is the chief, dates from the Liao dynasty ing into an agreement to serve for a certain | which preceded the Mongol one. The Cheng-

BOKHARA ROCKS. 23 During the past year, experiments have been made by the Royal Engineers, with the object of determining the practicability or otherwise of blasting a portion of the Bokhara Rocks. so as to obtain a minimum depth over the Rocks of 5 fathoms. These experiments have shewn that without special appliances the operation cannot be successfully carried out. The matter is, however, still receiving attention.

GOVERNMENT GUNPOWDER DEPOT. 24. During the year there has been stored in the Government Magazine at Stone Cutters!

	No. of Cases,	Weight,
Gunpowder, Privately owned	63# 499 138 1,830	140,370 63,200 100,130 15,130 90,941 750
Total ,	21,308	72",623
On the 31st December, as under :—	1889, there	remained
(A)	No. of Casec.	Approximate

&c. Gunpowder, Privately owned, ${f G}$ vernment owned , Cartridges, Privately owned, iovernment owned, .. | Explosive Privately owned,... Government owned. 6,612

such as might be desired. For several years, white-ants have been at work in the rafters of the roof, and although their depredations have from time to time been restored the pests themselves have not been got rid of. The eastern outer wall is cracked owing apparently to the subsidence of the foundation. The wharf also is in a state bordering on the "unsafe." The subject also of excluding the public from

25. The condition of the Magazine is not

the precincts of the Magazine is one which, I submit, should receive consideration. At present, this is the only portion of Stone Cutters' Island where the public can land without special "permit" and when it is considered with what care such like premises are generally guarded. the omission in this case seems to call for remark. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (OPIUM) OFFICE.

26. The return shows that during the year the amount of opium reported was as follows :-Through cargo reported

but not landed 12,306} chests. 7 19 327 Permits were issued and a daily memo. of export was sent to the Kowloon Customs

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient servant, R. MURRAY RUMSEY, Ret. Com., P.N. Harbour Master, &c.

The Honourable W. M. Deane, Acting Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

21st May, 1890. I had a visit to-day from the head Lama of

the Dagoba Temple, called Pai-ta-sze, in the

is called Hwei chao Gate.

of the present Yung-ting Gate, the southern Belgian Consul-General at Shanghai, and gate of the southern city. When the Madame Goebel are at present on a visit and are third Ming Emperor determined to move his guests of the Minister. Mr. and Mrs. Rhein are capital to the north, he consulted a celebrated also here on a visit, and are put up at the Pelgeomancer Liu Po-we's, who said the Mongol gian Legation. We observed these guests precity indicated wealth to the dynasty; but poverty | sent at the meeting of the Oriental Society. to the people, kuo' fu, min c'huun; and the Lady Walsham has issued her invitations to all Nan-hai-tse or Southern Hunting Ground, min | Peking for the Queen's Birthday, to be celebrated fu, kno c'hung, wealth to the people but poverty on Friday the 23rd. It is rumoured that the to the dynasty, but the present site would mean Italian Minister will spend the summer at Cheequal happiness to both (b'ing fu,) and hence foo. The Prince di Cariati, the Secretary of the present city was built. The well-known Legation, has been appointed, we hear, Charge Yellow Temple or Hwang-sze on the plain north d'Affaires in Japan.—N. C. Daily News. of the city formed part of the Forbidden City of the Mongol dynasty. The present temple was the Palace. The walls, most, and other buildings have been removed and the whole levelled. At that time Peking was called Ta tu, "the great city" and the summer residence outside the wall, some 200 li, from Kalgan, was called Shang-tu "the upper city." The Emperors used to repair thither each year from the 4th to the 0th moon. Prospect Hill, immediately to the north of the present palace, with its beautiful five pavilions on the ridge of it, was formed in the Ming dynasty by the heaping up of coals against a siege, and inside the front gate, in the street called T'si-pan; all under the flag-stone is charcoal. The Hata gate, our most eastern gate in the south wall of the northern city, was so called from the residence in its neighbourhood, in the Ming dynasty, of a Mohammedan Prince called Ha-ta-ta-wang; hence the gate was so designated. A rather illiterate correspondent of mine was therefore not so far wrong when he once addressed a letter to me Ottoman St. read frequently in the Peking Gazette of the Peihai and Nan-hai' or northern and southern sea, terms applied to portions of the lake north and south of the Marble Bridge. The Empress 21. The three Light-house Stations have been | Dowager, it is known, now lives on the shores of maintained as usual during the year. In May, the southern sea, and a little bit of railway skirts an alteration was made in the nature of the its edge, part of the way. The old Pei-tang Green Island light, the red shades were dis- Cathedral and the Tz-kwang-k'o, where the pensed with, and a bright light is now exhibited | Foreign Ministers were received by the Emall round except over the Kellet's Bank. A peror Tung-chi in audience, are situated on the light vessel has also been kept up on Kellet's western edge of the lake, near the middle but bank to mark the spot where eight junks laden | south of the dividing line-the beautiful bridge with stones have been sunk as an experiment which spans the lake here—its narrowest part. with the object of finding out if the obstruction | The lake in summer is filled with lotus. Since thus caused will result in a "silting up" on the | the Empress moved to its banks, all thorough Bank. I do not anticipate much result from the | fare across the bridge has been stopped and the whole is enclosed. The names of these two seas 22. Some little difficulty has been experienced | have been given them by the ignorant cunuchs with the Chinese staff of the Light-house. After | and women of the palace. The names occur in being trained to their work of watch-keeping in | none of the four or five topographical histories the lantern, they frequently find the duty too of Peking. 'In the time of Kanghi and irksome and laborious and leave, with or | Chienlung, they were called by their old names, without permission, as most convenient to Even the Peking Gazette commits the error of themselves. A new man has then to be obtained | using these incorrect expressions. In the Yuan and his training taken in hand, and with a dynasty the northern one was called the Ye Chih temperature in the lantern of 83 deg, as it and the southern one Hsi Yuan. In the Han often is in the summer nights, the duty of dynasty we read of the C'hing-lu-p'an, and at the training these men, which falls on the European | present day, behind the beautiful dagoba which light-keeper, is a very trying one, seeing that stands on the hill on the east of the northern he has his own watch to keep besides. Not- portion of the lake, is a brass man bearing up Terrace, Robinson Road. withstanding this, the the lights have been a basin to catch the dew. The well-known efficiently maintained. I propose, however, temple Hu-kwo-sz: in the west of the city, where recommending that a better class of Chi- fairs are held on the 7th, 8th, 17th, 18th, 27th Ground.

> hwa-tao or small dagoba on the east edge of the lake dates from the Yuen dynasty. The Italian Minister has atrived. The present quarters of the Royal Italian I egation are in the piemi es of the Russian Postmaster, whose houses are immediately in front of the residence of the late' Marquis Tseng. The Minister has gone to Tientsin to escort his family to the capital. The French Minister and Madame Lemaire purpose leaving us very soon. This summer Col. Denby and Mr. Cheshire are starting for a tour of the ports. Mrs. Denby is expected at Shanghai shortly on her return from the United States. The British Admiral and party are at present guests of the British Legition. General Sir Allen Johnston is also he'e on a visit. Sir Robert Hart's delightful Wednesday afternoon garden parties are in full swing. Lady Walsham's equally pleasant Monday afternoon tennis parties are largely patronised. The weather has now begun to be warm and the trees are taking on their foliage. The second musical concert of Prof. Terschak and Madame Schuller, which it was intended should take place, has been finally abandoned. About sixty of the residents attended the first. Our foreign population is very limited. The

> two days' Spring races here passed off as usual. The second day was somewhat windy and dusty. None of the Foreign Office Ministers put in an appearance. The races were postponed for some days owing to the demise of the Marquis Tseng. For this reason, probably, the Ministers did not visit the course. The Emperor and Empress Dowager will pay a visit to Wanshoushan on the 10th and will live at it for the following ten days, returning each evening to the Palace in the city. The Emperor also proceeded on the 19th to the Temple of Heaven and returned on the 20th. Prince Lobanow and family have lef: Pekir g for Japan. The Prince assumes the post of Russian Consul at Yokohama. Monsieur Courant has lest us sor Seoul, and Mr.

Peking his returned to Tientsin. Admiral Sir N. Salmon and his party paid a visit to the Great Wall; Lady Walsham had an evening "at home" to receive all Peking in honour of her guests. The family of the late Marquis Tseng are busy packing and forwarding to the south their goods. The family will start on the 20th of the 4th moon with the remains for Shanghai where they propose to pass the summer, after which they will settle at their ancestral home in Hunan. On the 12th and 13th of the 4th moon the friends of the late Marquis will repair to his residence for the final obsequies. The last meeting, for the season, of the Oriental Society was held at the German Legation on May 16th when Dr. Dudgeon read a paper entitled "A Chinese.

Denby junt. has gone on a visit to Tientsin,

Mr. Heidemann, who was to a visit to

Anatomist," and Monsieur Chavannes read one entitled "Introduction à la Traduction du chapitre de Se Ma Tsien sur les Sacrifices Fong et Chan." The annual election of office bearers of the Society for the next year has taken place. H.E. the Belgian Minister was re-elected President, and Drs. Dudgeon and Buthell, Mr. Jordan, and Mr. Vissière were elected members of Council; Mr. Russell was elected Treasurer, and Mr. Denby, junt, Secretary. The President in taking leave for the year, thanked the readers of papers, our hosts, and all who had come to hear the papers sead. Dr. Martin made an effective speech in criticising Mr. Chavannes paper. The President referred in suitable terms to the temporary loss the society would suffer by the

departure of Dr. Martin. The weather on the 17th and 18th was unusual y hot for the season. A dust storm of unusual severity sprang up on the latter day. which was followed on the succeeding one by

4. On the 15th August, 1889. Inquiry as to west of Peking. He is a most learned man, and thunder and rain. The wheat crop lacks rain the loss of the British steamship Altnacraig, gave me ready answers to questions put to him badly. Another electric light has been ordered. Official No. 84,361 of Aberdeen, on a reef regarding Peking in the Yuan and Ming this time for Wanshoushan, also through Mr. dynastics. Regarding the size of the city in the | Kierulff, one of our storekeepers. We are sorry Mongol dynasty he said it was 40 li on each side, to report that a grave accident occurred to the making the circumference 160 if instead of 10 on | Spanish Charge d'Affaires on his way up the each side, or 40 round, of the present capital. river. He had gone to Tientsin to escort the We have the remains of the mud walls of the Spanish Consul-General and his wife who are Mongol capital on the north and east, a few ii now here on a visit. Mr. Uribarri, it is said outside the present walls. The west wall was a fell between two boats and has ruptured little outside the celebrated Taoist temple, Po- some internal organ. We hope to hear soon yun-kwan. The position of the gate is here of his speedy recovery. Madame Verhaeghe indicated by a mound of earth, and the locality has been seriously indisposed for several months, and we do not yet hear of much im-To the south, the Mongol wall was, south provement having been made. M. Goebel, the

Co-day's Advertisements.

THE EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED,

Issue of \$50,000 twe've per cent. Debentures of \$100 each to be paid off on 30th June, 1892, but redeemable on and after 30th June. 1891, at the option of the Company

on six months notice. THE Directors of the above Company are prepared to receive applications for \$50,000 twelve per cent. debintures terminable on the 30th June, 1892, but redeemable at the option of the Company at any time after the 30th lune, 1891, on giving six months' notice.

The Debentures will be issued on the 1st July next in sums of \$100 each and the interest at twelve per cent, will be payable half yearly on the 30th of June, and the 31st of December. The first interest will be payable on the 31st

of December next. .As security for the due payment of both principal money and interest the Company charges all its property except last year's crop. Forms of Application may be obtained from the Undersigned and should be filled up, and sent to the Company's Bankers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on or before

the 28th June, 1890, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. upon the amount of the debentures applied for. The Form of Debenture can be seen at the Office of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors, CHAS. F. HARTON, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1890. TO LET.

T TOUSES Nos. - and 3, Cameron Villas, Peak. Gas laid on. One Spacious Five Roomed HOUSE at Mount Kellett, Peak. Gas laid on,

HOUSES Nos. 5 and 6, Des Voux Villas, Mount Kellett, Peak. Gas laid on. HOUSES Nos 2, 17, 20 22 and 23, Belilios The BUNGALOW, Delmar, on Kowloon Farm Lot 1, Yow-ma-ti, with large Garden and Tennis

Apply to

BELILIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1890. STEAM TO SHANGHAL

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the outward English Mail. E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 4th June. 1890.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY,

(Taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, and QUEENSLAND PORTS.) THE Steamship "BUCEPHALUS,"

Captain Forrester, will be despatched for the above Ports, via SINGAPORE and JAVA, on THURSDAY, the 12th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,

Hongkong, 4th June, 1890.

For Sale.

JUST ARRIVED, FOR SALE. THE New Stem Winder and Enameled Dis.

WATERBURY WATCH. SERIES J .- For Gentlemen's, or large size. SERIES L.—For Ladies', or small size.

Winds in less than a dozen turns; Jewelled, Dust-proof, Keyless, with all the latest improvements. A perfect and unrivalled timekeeper; reliable, durable and accurate,

SERIES E.—The "Good old favorite." The best form of the original Waterbury; offered at the reduced price of \$3.70 each. Orders from Out-ports to be accompanied with remittance for cost,

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA, Sole Agents in Japan, China, Corea, Hongkong & Macao. No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Honokong, 20th February 1800

FOR SALE.

AT THE PEAK.

THE FALLS " on R. B. L. No. 28.-A well built six roomed House, at present let on lease for one year, and the For full particulars, apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT

& AGENCY Co., Ld. Hongkong, 12th November, 1880 FOR SALE.

THE Schooner "MONTIARA,"

Length... .,,,...,, feet. Depth of hold......71 (Owing to recent alterations the carrying

capacity of the Montiora has been increased to about 120 tons; dead weight.) The Montiara was built in Singapore, and is most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with iron-wood frames. She has recently been thoroughly overhauled under experienced European superintendence, fastened throughout with 7 inch galvanized spikes; and newly re-coppered,

She is lorcha rigged with the best canvas sails Draft of water 7 feet. For further particulars apply to R. FRASER SMITH. 6. Pedder's Hill

Hongkong, 9th April, 1890.

Gent's Gauze Vests and Drawers. Balbriggan Vests and Drawers. Spun Silk Vests and Dr. vers.

Silk Vests and Drawers. Natural Wool Vests and Drawers. Summer Cashmere Vests and Drawers. Sanitary Wool Hosiery.

Lisle Thread Socks.

Cotton Socks. "

Wool and Cashmere Socks. CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

SMITHS, and OPTICIANS. CHARTS and BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Volgtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,

MRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-

MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-

No. 8, Queen,'s Road Centrel. THE SONGEI KOYAH PLANTING

COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

TT is hereby notified that a CALL of FIVE DOLLARS (\$5) per Share is payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or before the 7th day of June next. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

General Managers. Hongkong, 31st May, 1890.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY. LIMITED.

CHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand. ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the 'event 'of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken. to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary. Hongkong, 25th August, 1885.

Br. Unorr's ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 35 grains troy) TS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE,

NEURALGIA. RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recom-1853 mended by the medical Faculty. To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR in red letters.

> Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations !

Hongkone 20th May, 1880. CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS. (REGISTERED).

A N ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to: Beams, Floors, Wainscoting, Wooden Ornaments, Eaves, Roofs, Wooden Sheds, Farmer's and Gardeners Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground. Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks,

White ants do not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avenarius. Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials of

living authorities. Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net, Price 8 cents per lb. For further particulars, apply to SCHEELE & Co.,

Sole Agents, No. 16, Stanley Street. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1889.

T TONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAM-WAYS COMPANY, LTD. SUMMER TIME TABLE.

To table effect from 1st May. The CARS RUN between St. John's Place and Victoria Gap as follows:-WEEK DAYS.

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour. 12 to 1 P.M. every quarter of an hour. I to 2 P.M. every half hour, 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS. NIGHT TRAM at 10.30 and 11 P.M. SUNDAYS.

CHURCH TRAM at 10.40 AM. 12 (NOON) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour. 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour. 9, 10, 10.30 and 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent. Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office. MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 30 b April, 1800. A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

TINGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS CENERAL and CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COM-MISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS. WORKS:

BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT. OFFICE : O PRAYA CENTRAL STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED,

Hongkong, 1st May, 1889.

Intimations.

. G O O D S. Gent's Silk and Spun Silk Socks.

Bath Blankets and Towels. New Shapes in Collars. Shirt Fronts with Collars attached. New Silk, Cotton and Washing Scarfs & Ties. Boots and Shoes.

Bathing Drawers and Bathing Costumes

Felt, Straw and Pith Hats. Cotton and Wool Pyj imas. Shirts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c.

NTIMATION F Blackhead & Co.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVY CONTRACTORS,

MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, No. 11. Prava Central, (Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS PRESERVATIVE AGAINST ROTTING, DECAY, &c., of WOOD.



SAPOLIO. ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S SAPOLIO

OR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES. CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS

MAX HAASEN'S FRANKFURT on M. CONSERVED MEATS, **VEGETABLES** and FRUIT CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hem-

SWEDISH TAR and OREGON PINE LUMBER. FLENSHURG STOCKBEER, ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK REASONABLE PRICES.

MACHINERY, AND TOOLS.

ALL KINDS OF SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

FOR SALE.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1880.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CACCONES' SHERRY: PORT, CLARET, BRANDIES. WHISKIES. MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. SCALES. PAINTS, OILS and VARNISH, BICYCLES and TRICYCLES. SODA WATER MACHINERY SANITARY COMPOUNDS. BICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSHAWS.

Apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co. Bank Buildings. Hongkong, 21st November, 1889.

LIMITED. VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.

FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL

Established 1880.

Hongkong, 20th January, 189c. CAPTAIN GEORGE-TAYLOR,

CONTRACTORS, &c.

INLAND SEA and JAPAN COAST PILOT. Telegraphic Address: POWERS,

Nagasaki. Hongkong, 8th April, 1890. NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & CO. Engineers, Boiler-Makers CONTRACTORS,

YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS,

Kowloon.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1880,

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL With Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

PALATABLE AS MILK. The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolorated for a long time. AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION. BRONCHITIS, SCROPULOUS APPROTIONS. ANÆMIA, CENERAL DEBILITY, COUCHS

AND THROAT APPECTIONS, AND ALL WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN OF ADULTS it is marrellous in its results. Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians. SOLD BY ALL OHEMISTS Agents for China and Hongkong Messie, A. S. WATSON & Co. (LIMITED). Hongkong, 19th December, 1888.

En be Alet.

TO BE LET, From 1st July next.

THE GROUND FLOOR of our Offices in Bank Buildings, onnosite the Hongkong Hotel, and now in the occupation of the Chinese Insurance Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation). The central position of these Premises makes them very desirable for Offices. Apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1800 TO LET.

Possession from ist June next.

HOUSE No. 22, ELGIN TERRACE.
Apply to I. SAMUEL, 🦠

No. 24, Elgin Terrace. Hongkong, 7th May, 1890.

KOWLOON.

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

Within five minutes of the Launch.

DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCE containing a Drawing-room, Dining-room, Three Red-rooms, Two Bath-rooms, Spacious Hall, and Good Kitchen and Boys' Quarters. Furnished in excellent taste, best European Furniture. Good Flower and Kitchen Garden, Tennis Ground. For 9 months from 1st July.

W. S. MARTEN, 2, Duddell Street. Hongkong, 27th May, 1890 .

For further particulars, apply to

TO LET. TTOUSE No. 9, Upper Morque Terrace. Possession 1st June. Gas and Water laid

- Apply to E. McLEOD. Hongkong Hotel. Hongkong, 15th May, 1800.

TO LET. OS. 25, 27, 31 and 35, El.GIN ROAD, behind the Old Union Church.

ACHEE & Co., 17, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 6th May, 1800.

TO LET.

LTOUSES Nos. 71 and 77, Wyndham Street, L each have 6 spacious Rooms. THE HEAD SHROFF

of the Chartered Bank of India. &c. Hongkong, 5th May, 1800. TO BE LET.

TRST FLOOR of No. 3, Blue Buildings. From 1st June. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT

& AGENCY Co., Ltd. Victoria Buildinge. Hongkong, 20th April, 1800.

TO OOMS in "College Champers." o. SEYMOUR TERRACE. "STONEHENGE," Robinson Road, from 1st

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 16th April, 1890.

TO LET.

30, Queen's Road.

NO. 14, BELILIOS TERRACE, from 1st June, 1890. EZEKIEL & JOSEPH

Hongkong, 17th May, 1890. TO LET. TO. 3, MORRISON HILL

Entry, 1st June. G. C. ANDERSON 13, Praya Central.

TO LET. HOUSE in WEST TERRACE. : Immediate Entry.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1800

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central. Hongkong 3rd May, 1890.

NE LARGE ROOM on the Ground Floor J. of 13, Praya Central. Suitable for an Apply to G. C. ANDERSON.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1890. THE HOUSE No. 1, Magdalen Terraco,

13. Praya Central.

L Magazine Gap, lately in occupation of Mr. Lind. Rent \$100 a month. Apply to JOHN J. FRANCIS. Hongkong, 14th May, 1890.

TO BE LET, Just below Peak Flagstaff DAHAR LODGE.—FURNISHED.

HUGHES & EZRA Hongkong, 17th April, 1800

FIRST FLOOR of HOUSE, 15, Praya Central 2ND FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 64, Queen's

Road Central. Apply to LAI HING & Co., No. 153, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkovg, 22nd March, 1800.

TO LET. TROM the st March, ROOMS suitable for OFFICES on the first floor of the PREMISES in Pedder's Street at present

occupied by Caldbeck, Mal Gregor & Co. Apply to CRUICKSHANK & Co., Lt. HoneVone 20th February, 1900

G. FALCONER & CO. TATATCH and CHRONOMETER MANU. VV FACTURERS and JEWELLFRS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. CHARTS and BOOKS. No. Al. Ounante Road Central [743

Printed and Published by HOBERT PRASER BMITH